PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

Published by the Alberta Solicitor General,
Correctional Services Division.

Direct enquiries to:

Alberta Correctional Services
10th Floor
John E. Brownlee Building
10365 - 97th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada
T5J 3W7
(403) 427-3441

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Publisher's Statement 1
History and Development 3
Purposes and Goals 4

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS
Adult Community Corrections Programs 5
Pre-Trial Services 5
Fine Option 6
Probation 6
Community Service Order 7
Temporary Absence 7
Community Residential Centres 8
Correctional Centre Visitation 8

OTHER COMMUNITY PROGRAMS
Assistant Probation Officer 9
Volunteer 9

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS
Introduction 10
The Adult Inmate Population 10
Edmonton Remand Centre 11
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre 12
Peace River Correctional Centre 13
Grande Cache Correctional Centre 14
St. Paul Correctional Centre 15
Belmont Correctional Centre 16
Calgary Remand Centre 17
Calgary Correctional Centre 18
Lethbridge Correctional Centre 19
Lakeside Correctional Centre 20
Minimum Security Camps 20

Organizational Chart 21
Addresses/Locations 22
Other Publications 24

THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Society has long recognized the need to provide a system of formalized sanctions for those citizens who break the law. Although the philosophy which underlies these sanctions has evolved from one of punishment and retribution, to rehabilitation, to more contemporary concepts such as community service, the need for a correctional system has remained constant.

Just as the philosophy of corrections has changed over the past decades, the responsibility for the administration of the correctional system in Alberta has shifted too. Originally, the Royal North West Mounted Police was the agency responsible for providing correctional services in Alberta. When the province joined Confederation in 1905, correctional services became the responsibility of the provincial department of Housing and Public Works.

The first provincial correctional facility opened at Lethbridge, in 1911. It was followed by a new facility for male prisoners at Fort Saskatchewan in 1914, and then by a facility for female prisoners, also at the Fort Saskatchewan site, in 1918.

Responsibility for corrections was transferred to the provincial Attorney General's department in 1948.

In 1951, that department established a Juvenile Offenders branch. This branch provided the province's first probation service. Probation services were expanded in 1954, to include adult offenders. During that same year, the Belmont Rehabilitation Centre was established to provide therapeutic programs to offenders with alcohol problems. (In 1971, Belmont was converted to a community correctional centre.)

The opening of the Calgary Correctional Institute in 1958, permitted the correctional system to improve service to the area surrounding the city of Calgary. A decade passed before the next facility, the Peace River Correctional Centre, was opened in 1968.

In 1970, responsibility for juvenile probation was transferred to the department of Health and Social Welfare. In 1973, responsibility for adult corrections was transferred from the Attorney General to the Correctional Services division of the newly created department of the Alberta Solicitor General. The new division's mandate was the administration of adult correctional facilities and the provision of probation services for adult offenders.

The Correctional Services division established a separate Community Corrections branch in 1974, in order to coordinate the expansion and introduction of community-based programs. During 1974, the Calgary Remand Centre opened. In 1976, the Adult Probation branch and the Community Corrections branch merged to create the Community Services branch, renamed as the Community Corrections branch in 1977.

In 1980, a major reorganization of Alberta Correctional Services resulted in the decentralization and integration of institutional and community-based operations. The Community Corrections and Institutional Services branches were combined to form a regional management network. As a result of this decentralization, the division's Head Office became less involved in day-to-day operational issues and more active in planning, policy and program development.

Additional correctional facilities were opened in the late 1970s and early 1980s to replace ageing or obsolete facilities, to provide a broader facility and program base, and to accommodate a dramatic increase in the prison population. These facilities included the Edmonton Remand and the Lakeside Correctional Centres (1979), the St. Paul Correctional Centre (1980), the Lethbridge Correctional Centre (1983) and the Grande Cache Correctional Centre (1985). By the summer of 1985, the construction of two new multi-purpose remand centres had begun at Red Deer and at Medicine Hat, and construction of another new facility designed as a replacement for the ageing Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre was also underway.

In recent years, increased emphasis has been placed on the delivery of community corrections programs and services by non-profit private agencies under a contractual agreement with the Correctional Services division. This encourages and allows the participation of private agencies, which are administered by citizen boards, to provide supervision and guidance to offenders on probation, and those involved in the fine option or community service programs. In addition, some private agencies are contracted to deliver comprehensive residential community-oriented programs in minimum security camps and community residential centres.

With responsibility for the custody, treatment and training of incarcerated adult offenders, and supervision of adult offenders in the community, Alberta Correctional Services continues to emphasize the need to meet the challenge of the future with humane and progressive community-based programs and correctional facilities.

ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: PURPOSES AND GOALS

The mandate of Alberta Correctional Services is to develop and maintain a correctional system that achieves the dual objectives of:

- protecting law-abiding citizens from the minority of offenders who have a propensity to commit acts of violence; and
- providing the majority of offenders, who do not fall into the above catagory, with opportunities to become responsible citizens.

These objectives are realized through the use of both institutionally-based and community-based programs. The demands placed on Alberta Correctional Services are of a diverse and often complex nature. Accordingly, the purposes and goals of the division reflect a wide variety of requirements. They are summarized as follows:

- to protect the public;
- to assist the courts in the sentencing process, and to provide programs which may serve as alternatives to imprisonment;
- to provide a humane environment for offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment;
- to provide offenders in custody with opportunities to become productive and law-abiding citizens;
- to promote and conduct research into correctional activities;
- to provide an effective interaction with other components of the criminal justice system;
- to involve the community in the development of a community-based correctional system;
- to develop labour management relations whereby all employees play a meaningful role in the achievement of the purposes and goals of Alberta Correctional Services; and
- to provide staff with the skills necessary to permit a high level of job performance and job satisfaction.

Through the systematic pursuit of these purposes and goals, Alberta Correctional Services continues to develop a progressive philosophy of corrections and offender management.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS

Adult Community Corrections Programs

Alberta Correctional Services offers community-based programs to adult offenders through a network of community corrections offices in locations across the province.

Correctional Services staff, working as probation officers, supervise adult offenders involved in community-based programs such as probation, fine option, community service, pre-trial release and temporary absence. In addition, they may provide parole supervision under contract with the Correctional Service of Canada — Parole.

Guidelines for the supervision of adult offenders participating in community corrections programs are detailed in a comprehensive policies and procedures manual. Introduced in 1977, the manual served to consolidate and establish provincial standards for offender supervision, casework documentation and investigative reports. The manual is under constant review and is revised as often as necessary in order to reflect changing offender needs and new program services.

An internal file auditing procedure is in effect, to ensure that provincial policies are understood, adhered to and revised as needed. Audits are conducted on an annual basis by management staff and are intended to complement the staff performance appraisals which are the responsibility of local office administrators.

The following information provides a description of adult community corrections programs in Alberta.

Pre-Trial Services

Alberta Correctional Services provides the courts with alternative methods of releasing accused persons to the community, through the Pre-Trial Services Program. Some phases of the program are delivered by the John Howard Societies of Calgary and Edmonton, under contract to Alberta Correctional Services. The program operates in both the Calgary and Edmonton Remand Centres, although not all phases of the program are available in both locations.

Bail Verification *(Calgary)* Community corrections staff attend docket courts in Calgary each day to interview individuals who have been detained by the police. They obtain information concerning residence, employment and marital status and, following confirmation of this information by telephone, make a report available to the judiciary in order to assist the initial bail decision.

Bail Assistance *(Calgary and Edmonton)* Bail Assistance programs are operated at both the Calgary and Edmonton Remand Centres, under contract with the John Howard Society. Each day, John Howard Society staff attend the centres to assist persons granted bail in meeting their bail conditions. The type of assistance offered may be as simple as informing a friend or relative of circumstances and the procedure to secure release, or be as involved as negotiating an individual contract to provide bail funds through the John Howard Society's Judicial Interim Release Program.

The Judicial Interim Release Program provides short term loans to assist accused persons in meeting bail conditions. The Society encourages the accused to contribute toward meeting the cash bail amount.

In both Calgary and Edmonton, the John Howard Society offers a community residential centre program to provide accommodation for persons who do not have a residence in the community. Persons accepted in the Judicial Interim Release Program may be required to reside at a community residential centre as part of their individual contract with the Society.

Bail Appeal *(Calgary and Edmonton)* Accused persons who have been denied bail, or who are unable to meet bail conditions established by the Provincial Court, are entitled, after 30 days, to a Bail Review at the Court of Queen's Bench. John Howard Society staff may assist defence attorneys in making a presentation to the Court of Queen's Bench by promoting the development of release plans for their clients. Such plans may suggest that the accused live at one of the Society's community residential centres.

Bail Supervision *(Calgary and Edmonton)* The most active component of the Pre-Trial Services Program is the supervision of individuals released on bail by the courts. The supervision task is carried out by probation officers or by John Howard Society staff (in the case of individuals placed under the Society's supervision by the courts).

The primary objective of bail supervision is to ensure that the conditions of bail are met. Such conditions may include regular reporting by the accused and follow-up to ensure that the accused attends court as required.

Fine Option Program

The Fine Option Program offers offenders the opportunity to engage in a community service project in lieu of, or as a supplement to, the cash payment of fines. Before the introduction of this program in 1976, fine defaulters were routinely arrested and imprisoned. This increased the inmate population inside correctional centres, placed a strain on correctional resources and caused serious disruption in the lives of many offenders.

Paradoxically, relatively minor offenders found themselves incarcerated in adult correctional centres, where an introduction to a criminal lifestyle by more hardened criminals was a real possibility. Offences which normally would have resulted only in a financial penalty, could in this way become the first step towards a criminal career. Furthermore, the period of incarceration placed an even greater strain on the offenders, given the fact that they were often persons of modest financial resources.

The Fine Option Program is designed to operate in two phases. First, when convicted in court and sentenced to pay a fine, offenders are advised in writing that they may contact a community corrections office, prior to the fine's due date, to arrange for their participation in the Fine Option Program. Participants then enter into an agreement which specifies work placement at a charitable or non-profit community agency and the number of hours of service required to satisfy the fine. They are credited for their work at a uniform hourly rate. This program phase is referred to as pre-institutional fine option.

The second phase of the program is designed for offenders who fail to pay their fines, or to apply for the program previous to the default date. Defaulting on the payment of fines will result in the issuance of an arrest warrant. Once incarcerated, these offenders are interviewed, either in police holding cells or immediately upon admission to a correctional centre, to determine their eligibility for the Fine Option Program. If accepted in the program, a temporary absence pass is arranged to permit work at a community project during the day. Those participating in this program phase are required to reside at a correctional centre, or a community residential centre, until their fines are satisfied. This program phase is referred to as institutional fine option.

Failure to complete a fine option program agreement will result in the execution of a default warrant and, in the case of institutional fine option participants, cancellation of the temporary absence permit.

The Fine Option Program contributes a significant amount of volunteer labour to community projects. Typical projects include maintenance work for community leagues, hospitals and senior citizens' homes. Other frequent recipients of service include the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Salvation Army and Band Councils on Native reserves.

Probation

Probation is a disposition which is served in the community, usually under the supervision of a probation officer. Some of those who will receive a sentence of probation are referred to community corrections staff prior to sentencing in order that a Pre-Sentence Report may be prepared. However, approximately 60% of offenders placed on probation have not had a Pre-Sentence Report prepared. They are interviewed shortly after sentencing, to compile an Offender History.

Based on the findings of either a Pre-Sentence Report or an Offender History, each offender sentenced to a term of probation is classified to assess risk factors and personal needs. This information assists in determining appropriate supervision levels and program requirements. In addition to meeting directly with offenders, probation officers may establish and maintain a variety of collateral contacts with local police and each probationer's family. Employers, school officials, social workers or mental health professionals may also be contacted, depending on individual circumstances.

Probationers who do not comply with the conditions of their probation orders, or who re-offend while on probation, will be required to return to court. They may be subject to additional penalties which may include incarceration.

Community corrections staff work jointly with probationers to develop specific, action-oriented case plans. Case plans are intended to serve as a framework for casework intervention. Case plans are reviewed at regular intervals to ensure that the conditions of probation are met, and that new needs are addressed as they are identified.

Probation officers meet directly with probationers, to explain the conditions of their Court Order.

Community Service Order Program

The practice of directing offenders to perform services for charitable or non-profit organizations has become increasingly accepted by Alberta's courts. For some offenders and certain offences, community service constitutes a meaningful, non-monetary form of restitution. Completing a designated number of hours of work for non-profit or charitable agencies in the community may provide a maturing experience for offenders, while benefitting the community through the completion of work which might not otherwise be attempted due to limited manpower or financial resources.

Community Service is a meaningful, non-monetary form of restitution.

Community Service Orders have become a frequent condition of probation with the result that many thousands of hours of work are performed each month for communities throughout Alberta.

The use of Community Service Orders issued by the courts has steadily increased since the first full year of the program in 1978/79, as indicated in the following table:

YEAR	C.S.W. ORDERS
1978-79	488
79-80	950
80-81	1,154
81-82	1,806
82-83	1,948
83-84	2,272
84-85	2,469

Temporary Absence Program

The Temporary Absence Program permits carefully selected, minimum security, sentenced inmates to be conditionally pre-released from provincial correctional centres. Those accepted to participate in the program may be released with or without escort for employment, education, treatment or humanitarian reasons.

To be eligible for the Temporary Absence Program, inmates must not pose a potential risk to the community. Selected offenders may be considered for day-release on temporary absence when they have served one-sixth of their sentences. All inmates must have served one-third of their sentences before they become eligible for a full release and are allowed to reside in the community on a recurring six to fifteen day temporary absence pass.

Several factors are considered before granting a temporary absence. These include: the absence of any immediate risk to the community; good behaviour while incarcerated; evidence of positive relationships with family and friends; suitability of accommodation, employment or other proposed activities in the community upon release; indicators that the applicant will be able to avoid past problems; and an assessment that community activities while on temporary absence will be of greater benefit than would any program offered within the correctional centre during the same period. Prior to release on temporary absence, community corrections staff conduct community investigations to verify information and ensure the suitability of the release.

Inmates released on the program are required to carry a Temporary Absence Permit with them at all times. The permit lists standard conditions which apply to all inmates participating in the program. Some examples include: to be of good behaviour and to obey the law; to refrain from the use, or possession of non-prescription drugs; and to refrain from entering into any agreement or contract without the prior, express approval of the correctional centre director or community supervisor. Additional conditions such as abstinence from alcohol and attendance at mental health programs may be included on the permit as they relate to individual circumstances.

Any inmate who does not abide by the conditions stated on the Temporary Absence Permit may be suspended from the program and returned to a correctional centre. In some cases, the revocation of the permit or further criminal charges may result.

Offenders participating in the Temporary Absence Program are closely supervised by community corrections staff while in the community. This supervision consists of frequent inquiries with collateral sources such as the police, the offender's family, employer or school officials, and personal contact with offenders, to ensure that the stated conditions of the temporary absence are being met.

The Temporary Absence Program provides eligible inmates with the opportunity to secure or maintain employment, repay debts and continue to support their families, and meet educational and other training or treatment needs. In addition, the program gives employers, educators and other concerned citizens the opportunity to assist the re-integration of offenders into the community.

Community Residential Centres

Community residential centres provide offenders with a supervised residence in the community to facilitate gradual release. Most centres are operated by charitable or non-profit private associations.

Alberta Correctional Services began its Community Residential Centre Program in 1975, by establishing contracts with three centres. In the first year of operation, 64 beds were available to selected offenders.

In the intervening years, a wide range of specialized community residential centres have developed to meet the needs of clients. Centres now under contract provide a range of service, from basic programs offering bed and board, to specialized treatment facilities designed to accommodate residents with drug, alcohol or mental health problems. Some community residential centres are staffed and operated by Native social service agencies. In an effort to develop a normalized environment, a number of centres have adopted co-correctional programming, accommodating both male and female residents.

In 1985, 16 different agencies operated a total of 20 community residential cetnres under contract with Alberta Correctional Services. These facilities provided almost 200 beds for selected residents. In addition, offenders were referred to other non-contracted community residential centres such as O'Mera Lodge in Legal, Henwood in Edmonton and the David Lander Centre in Claresholm.

To qualify for admission to a community residential centre, incarcerated offenders must meet the conditions of the Temporary Absence Program. Other sponsored residents may be completing terms of probation or parole, or participating in the Pre-Trial Services Program. All prospective residents are interviewed by the operating agency and the decision to accept or reject applications is theirs alone.

If accepted, residents must complete a formal agreement with the operating agency stating their intention to find or maintain employment, to undertake suitable educational or vocational training, or to participate in a treatment program. Post-release plans are also formalized during the admission process.

Residents must agree to specific rules of conduct while residing at a community residential centre. Most centres require residents to participate in a general counselling program, to complete assigned household chores, to abstain from alcohol or drug use and to abide by specific curfew restrictions.

Demonstrated good behaviour and progress may allow the resident increased privileges. Extended curfew, relaxed visiting regulations, and the opportunity to qualify for a weekend temporary absence pass to visit with family members are privileges designed to ease the resident's transition back into the community.

Centres usually provide residents with individual and group counselling programs and a referral service designed to assist and support release planning. Supervision is conducted in cooperation with a liaison probation officer who maintains close contact with offenders, to ensure compliance with release terms.

The length of stay in a community residential centre is determined both by individual need and the type of program involved. It may range from a few days to several months, if there is sufficient need. In every case, residents are encouraged to develop community resources independent of the centre.

Community residential centres make a valuable contribution in both human and financial terms. Residents are provided with the opportunity to ease their transition back to the community while benefitting from guidance and counselling. Society benefits from the supervision and control of the residents' activities while in the program, and Correctional Services benefits from the decreased costs of incarceration.

Community Residential Centres, like this Calgary facility, provide offenders with a supervised residence in the community.

Correctional Centre Visitation Program

In response to concern about an increasing number of youthful offenders, Alberta Correctional Services initiated the Correctional Centre Visitation Program in 1976. The program, which is organized jointly by community corrections and correctional centre staff, offers probationers and youth who are exhibiting unlawful behaviour the opportunity to participate in a tour of an adult correctional facility. In 1984/85, close to one thousand persons participated in a tour.

The tours emphasize the loss of freedom and choice, the loss of individuality, and other realities associated with incarceration. Uncensored dialogue is permitted between inmates and those taking the tour, to facilitate meaningful communication. Frequently, inmates are heard to tell the visitors to "straighten out before it's too late".

Minutes spent in solitary confinement provide even the most hardened with an opportunity to reflect on what they have seen and heard during the tour.

The tours are offered at the Fort Saskatchewan, Peace River, Grande Cache, Calgary and Lethbridge Correctional Centres.

OTHER COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Assistant Probation Officer Program

The Assistant Probation Officer Program was introduced in 1978, in an attempt to bring community corrections programs to remote regions of Alberta. The program involves local citizens in performing duties normally the responsibility of a probation officer, in areas which are not easily accessible to the staff of an established community corrections office.

By recruiting and training community members, Correctional Services is able to offer offenders the assistance of individuals who are familiar with local resources and community conditions. Assistant probation officers maintain regular contact with supervising probation officers and assume the same responsibility as professional staff. Assistant probation officers are paid on a fee for service basis.

The primary function of assistant probation officers is to provide supervision to persons on probation. Some assistant probation officers also assume full responsibility for the administration of the Fine Option Program in their community, including coordinating client intake from court, finding work placements and supervising assignments.

Many assistant probation officers are Natives who provide community corrections services on their home reserves. They may also assist with translation in Native languages.

Volunteer Program

In the late 1970s, Alberta Correctional Services formally established volunteer programs and embarked on a province-wide recruitment drive to attract volunteers to roles in corrections. Today, volunteers play a significant role within Alberta Correctional Services, both in correctional centres, and in community corrections offices.

Close to one thousand volunteers have been recruited and trained to work in Alberta Correctional Services. Just over half of this number are engaged in correctional centres; the others work in community corrections offices.

A number of community agencies and groups also sponsor volunteers who provide services to the offender population. These agencies include the Salvation Army, Alcoholics Anonymous, Native Counselling Services of Alberta, the Seven Steps Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the John Howard Society and many other local groups and agencies.

Persons who choose to become volunteers are screened before they are accepted. They receive both formal and on-the-job training in preparation for their responsibilities. A contractual agreement, signed by the volunteer and the volunteer's immediate supervisor, ensures that responsibilities, hours of service and reporting lines are clearly defined. Volunteers must initially make a six month commitment, which most extend to a full year or more. Many volunteers have five or more years of continuous service to their credit.

Volunteers perform varied tasks. In community corrections offices they are usually involved in providing supervision to probationers or offenders participating in other programs such as fine option or community service. They may also provide special services such as court liaison, clerical assistance or language translation. In correctional centres, volunteers may work as assistant caseworkers, tutors, recreation assistants, counsellors, library assistants or arts and crafts instructors. They may also assist other qualified people in offering group programs in areas such as job skills or job search techniques, self-help or addictions counselling. Some volunteers become highly specialized and skilled, as in the case of those who work with mentally disturbed offenders or those convicted of violent crimes.

The commitment and involvement of volunteers ensures the direct and current involvement of law-abiding citizens in corrections practice, and serve as a signal to offenders that a successful release and re-integration with the community is possible.

FACILITIES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS

Alberta Correctional Services operates ten adult correctional centres. These facilities provide a range of programs and functions.

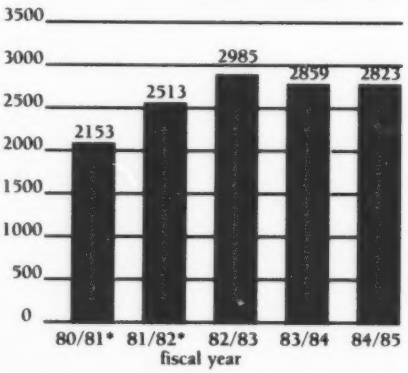
Adult correctional centres are classified in three categories:

- **Remand centres** accommodate persons awaiting court appearance or trial;
- **Multi-purpose correctional centres** offer comprehensive programs opportunities, including minimum security camp programs;
- **Community correctional centres** provide community release programs to assist inmates in re-integrating with their home communities.

The Adult Inmate Population

During the period from 1979/80 the average daily population in Alberta's correctional centres increased by 54.6 per cent, from 1,826 in 1979/80 to 2,823 in 1984/85.

Average Daily Population in Adult Correctional Centres Fiscal Years 1980/81 - 1984/85



Data includes inmates in hospital, out to court, in transit, on day-release temporary absence programs or serving intermittent sentences.

*These figures exclude inmates in hospital, out to court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.

Edmonton Remand Centre

The Edmonton Remand Centre provides accommodation for accused persons awaiting court appearance or trial, convicted persons prior to sentencing, sentenced persons awaiting transfer to federal or provincial facilities, federal parole violators and persons detained by immigration authorities.

The centre is a modern, high rise facility which features electronic security control systems. Remotely operated doors, elevators and closed-circuit television cameras aid in the control of prisoner movement. A central control station monitors these security systems and operates the interlocking pedestrian and vehicle sallyports which border internal security areas.

A series of tunnels link the centre with the headquarters of the Edmonton City Police and the Queen's Bench and Provincial Court buildings. This physical connection to adjacent criminal justice facilities provides for the secure, controlled movement of prisoners from the time they are arrested, until they are sentenced and transferred or released.

The centre's living units feature individual rooms, grouped in modules which reflect the security and program requirements of different prisoner populations. The two largest units may accommodate 112 male prisoners. Most other living units, including those used for females or persons classified as protective custody, may accommodate 48 prisoners. A medical/mental health unit limits the population to 12, to ensure closer supervision and individual treatment. Two 18 bed dormitories located adjacent to the centre's admissions/discharge area are used to accommodate persons detained prior to court hearings.

To determine security requirements, program and individual needs, all prisoners are classified upon admission. If they are convicted and sentenced to a period of incarceration, a further classification is conducted to identify the correctional centre program best suited to meet their needs.

A variety of other programs and services is offered. Health care services, including cursory medical and mental health examinations, are available 24 hours a day. A physician and a dentist visit the centre several times each week to provide treatment to prisoners requiring such services. Psychiatric and psychological treatment services are also offered as required. Prisoners in need of comprehensive medical or mental health services may be housed in specialized units. In addition, the centre has full-time psychology staff who routinely complete mental health assessments of prisoners sentenced to 90 days or more.

All prisoners are offered opportunities for recreation in open-air exercise yards or in a fully-equipped gymnasium. Religious services are provided and Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains are available to meet spiritual needs. Prisoners have the opportunity to begin educational upgrading by enrolling in correspondance courses, and they may receive counselling and support from qualified educators. Addictions programs are offered and a variety of community agencies and volunteers provide support to this and other program services. Visiting areas are designed for secure (glass) and open (contact) visits.

STATISTICS

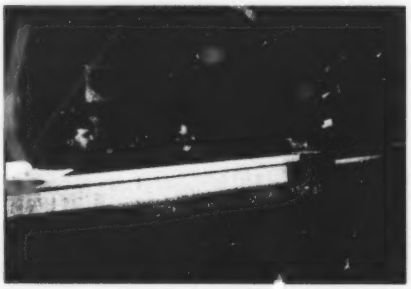
Edmonton Remand Centre

Opened: 1979
Classification: Remand Centre
Staff 311
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male	394
Female	34
Total	428

*Based on 1984/85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.



Visiting areas at the Edmonton Remand Centre are designed for secure and open visits.

The Edmonton Remand Centre

Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre

The oldest correctional facility still in use in Alberta, the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre, was opened in 1914.

A separate facility for female inmates was added to the site in 1918. Both male and female facilities were renovated and expanded between 1929 and 1931. To provide increased administrative, medical and program space, an annex was attached to the male facility in 1961. Vocational shops and recreational facilities have been added in more recent years.

Co-correctional programming was introduced at the centre in 1974, providing for the equal access of male and female inmates to all programs and services. When first begun, co-correctional programs were limited to religious and social events, but by the early 1980s all programs were fully co-correctional.

The centre's academic program, administered by the Edmonton Public School Board, places particular emphasis on the basic subjects of mathematics, language arts and social studies, but other programs such as beauty culture, business education and home economics are also offered. All educational programs are provided in a modular format which permits inmates to progress at a pace suited to their abilities. Many inmates complete the General Educational Development (GED) exam while incarcerated, and apprenticeship entry examinations are also conducted at the centre's school. Inmates may enroll in self-study and correspondence courses and receive assistance, as required, from qualified instructors.

Vocational programs are co-sponsored by the Northern Alberta institute of Technology and Keyano College. Available courses include carpentry, industrial/construction training and autobody repair. Other programs include addictions counselling and a four-week life-skills course, co-sponsored by Grant MacEwan College and the Alberta Vocational Centre. Some inmates may work on a large vegetable garden which supplies fresh produce for use in the centre's kitchen.

The Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre also operates a forensic assessment and treatment unit (A.T.U.) program which offers assistance to inmates with mental health disorders. The program is staffed by a psychologist, a caseworker, registered nurses and specially trained correctional staff. A visiting psychologist from Forensic Assessment and Community Services (FACS) and a psychiatrist from Alberta Hospital - Edmonton provide support services. The program is offered in a renovated living unit named the McLean Centre, in recognition of a former warden at the centre. The program operates on a therapeutic community model with group therapy as a principle activity. Inmates participating in the A.T.U. program may also enroll in life-skills training or educational programs, or participate on special projects work crews. Those requiring more intensive or long term treatment may be referred to the Alberta Hospital - Edmonton's forensic unit.

Community agencies provide a variety of services to all inmates at the centre. Native Counselling Services of Alberta (NCSA) provide two on-site full time staff to meet the specialized needs of Native inmates. Two chaplains provide spiritual counselling services. Other agencies, such as the Elizabeth Fry, and the Seventh Step Society, maintain on-site and after-care services.

STATISTICS

Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre

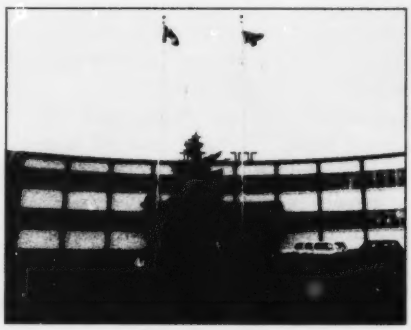
Opened: 1914
Classification: Multi-purpose correctional centre
Staff 232
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male	356
Female	42
Total	398

*Based on 1984/85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.

Inmates may enroll in self-study courses at the centre's Birch Hills School.



The Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre

Peace River Correctional Centre

The Peace River Correctional Centre accommodates sentenced male inmates from northern Alberta communities and transferred from other correctional facilities throughout the province. The centre also serves northern Alberta by providing a holding capacity for male remands and immigration detainees.

Security is enhanced by building design and function. Closed circuit television cameras scan both exterior and selected interior areas. A central control area monitors the sallyports which border security areas, and provides supervision of inmate movement.

Inmate accommodation is divided into six separate living units which are designed to reward responsible behaviour as inmates progress through their terms of incarceration. An orientation and assessment unit is used to accommodate new admissions as they are introduced to the centre's programs. Designed around four traditional ranges, each with 12 cells, this unit may also be used to provide a place of secure confinement for persons remanded by local courts. Two larger units provide accommodation for the centre's general inmate population. One is a dormitory setting which divides the population of 60 into four smaller groups. The second provides more privacy. It features open cubicles with beds and writing desks. Other smaller units accommodate protective custody inmates and the inmate workers who staff the kitchen, bakery and butchers shops.

All inmates, with the exception of those in orientation and assessment, segregation or protective custody units, may participate in common programs and activities. The centre's design allows for the controlled movement of inmates between living units and program areas, and for general association in a central dining room during meal time.

Opportunities for recreation in the gymnasium, library or hobby shop are available to all inmates on a scheduled basis.

An educational consortium composed of the Alberta Vocational Centre and the Grande Prairie and Fairview Colleges sponsors basic upgrading. Inmates may complete educational programs at all levels, from grade one up to and including secondary school graduation.

A vocational training workshop facilitates instruction in autobody repair, carpentry, small engine repair, welding and cottage industries. This pre-employment vocational instruction allows inmates to accumulate up to 220 hours of training and experience which may be credited toward apprenticeship upon release. Instruction is also offered in other areas; a course in fur trapping is a popular choice.

Those not involved in educational or vocational programs may find employment on inmate crews which perform community service in the town of Peace River and the neighbouring town of Grimshaw. Inmates may also work on a large vegetable garden which supplies fresh produce for use in the centre's kitchen.

A full range of health care services is provided. Mental health services are offered by a full-time psychologist who conducts individual assessments and offers a group therapy program. Nursing staff provide mental health support services and offer continuing medical care.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta is represented by two staff who assist with Native program delivery. Other visiting agencies include the John Howard Society and Alcoholics Anonymous. Community volunteers assist staff with tutoring and provide a variety of other program services.

STATISTICS

Peace River Correctional Centre

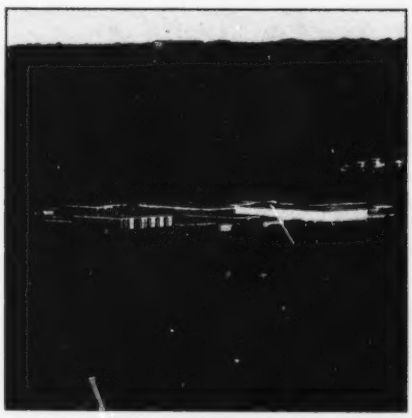
Opened: 1968
Classification: Multi-purpose correctional centre
Staff 133
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male 201

*Based on 1984-85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences

A vocational training workshop facilitates instruction in auto body repair.



The Peace River Correctional Centre

Grande Cache Correctional Centre

The Grande Cache Correctional Centre is located on the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies in the community of Grande Cache. The centre was officially opened in July, 1985. Situated on a quarter section of land, the facility may best be described as a compact complex of interconnected buildings which provide spacious administration, program and residential areas.

The centre is designed to accommodate 250 medium security male inmates. Most of the inmate population is sentenced, but persons remanded by local courts may be held at the centre as well. Female remands may be accommodated in a dedicated four bed remand unit.

The centre's ten principal living units are based on a split-level concept and are identical in appearance and function. The living unit design provides for the interaction of staff and inmates in spacious common areas during those times when the inmates are not involved in program activities. All accommodation is based on the single occupancy of rooms within the living units and each unit provides space for 20 inmates. This is a significant design feature which maximizes staff control and supervision. The centre also provides a special handling unit with 20 beds, a remand unit with 16 beds for males and 4 for females and a segregation unit with 10 beds.

Most inmates gather in a central dining room during meal times, but inmates in remand, special handling and segregation units receive food service. Other facilities include a health care station with a four bed infirmary, a chapel, a gymnasium, a hobby craft room and a library. In addition, the centre's grounds provide space for gardens and outdoor recreation within a secure compound surrounded by a double security fence.

Programs space includes educational/vocational, industrial and service facilities. Inmates at the centre may find employment in an industries concept unique to Alberta correctional Services. Employment opportunities exist in woodworking, sign painting, upholstery and small engine and appliance repair shops. These programs provide opportunities for practical experience and constructive employment.

The centre is equipped with a sophisticated perimeter intrusion alarm system and closed-circuit television cameras which monitor selected interior and exterior views. These advanced systems provide a level of security which allows inmates the opportunity for relatively free movement within common activity areas. The centre's location provides additional security, as the nearest large community, Hinton, is accessible only by one highway.

The majority of the centre's inmates have been transferred from other correctional centres throughout the province. Later in their sentences, when they may qualify for community release under the conditions of the Temporary Absence Program, they are returned to correctional facilities nearer their home communities. No inmates are released from the centre to the local community, unless they resided in Grande Cache or the surrounding area prior to their incarceration.

The Grande Cache Correctional Centre also provides accommodation for federally sentenced male inmates, pursuant to the conditions of a federal/provincial agreement.

STATISTICS

Grande Cache Correctional Centre

Opened: 1985
Classification: Multi-purpose correctional centre
Staff 232
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male	39
Female	0
Total	39

*Based on 1984/85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.

NOTE: The Grande Cache Correctional Centre had been in operation for only three months at time of this population survey. This sample does not provide an accurate reflection of anticipated average population.

The Grande Cache Correctional Centre

St. Paul Correctional Centre

The St. Paul Correctional Centre is designed to accommodate Alberta's youngest male adult inmate population. Most inmates at the centre are experiencing their first or second incarceration.

Small dormitories, ranging in size from four to ten beds, accommodate the sentenced inmate population. Movement throughout the centre and its grounds is accomplished on an open system which relies primarily on the responsibility of inmates rather than the intensive supervision of correctional staff.

A 12-bed remand unit provides the centre's most secure accommodation. The unit is used as a temporary holding facility for persons remanded into custody by local courts, pending transfer to the Edmonton Remand Centre.

The centre's focus is on the provision of vocational training. Programs are sponsored by the Alberta Vocational Centre and Lakeland College and funded by Alberta Advanced Education. Extensive and versatile shop space is provided in a building adjacent to the main centre. An education counsellor is available to assist inmates in choosing a suitable program from the carpentry, electricity, masonry and plumbing courses which are offered. The focus of the vocational trades program is to introduce inmates to the basic practical skills of a trade. Upon successful completion of the program, inmates receive a certificate and a transcript from the sponsoring college. Those participating in the vocational trades program often enhance their experience by becoming involved in practical construction projects at the centre or in the community.

Lakeland College offers the L.E.A.R.N. (Literacy Education and Reading Network) program to inmates at the centre. The program consists of one-to-one tutoring by volunteers to improve reading and writing skills. In addition to the remedial mathematics courses which may accompany vocational training, correspondence courses are available for inmates requiring academic upgrading in other subjects.

Inmates not involved in a vocational training program are assigned to a work crew. Inmate work crews from the centre have created almost 60 kilometres of public cross country ski trails and assisted in renovations to the other community facilities. A variety of other services are provided to the town's handicapped and senior citizens through a program run in conjunction with the local social services department.

The regular involvement of volunteers and community sports leagues, and the use of the centre's recreational facilities by community members, serve to reduce the stigma commonly attached to inmates and correctional centres.

Prior to release, inmates may attend a job readiness program which provides information on nutrition, consumer spending, rental procedures, basic job interview skills, job applications and resumes. Inmates may also attend group sessions for addictions and personal counselling. Caseworkers then arrange for the gradual release of inmates as they become eligible for the Temporary Absence Program.

STATISTICS

St. Paul Correctional Centre

Opened: 1980
Classification: Community correctional centre
Staff 61
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male 58

*Based on 1984/85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.

Masonry and other vocational courses are offered at the St. Paul Correctional Centre.

The St. Paul Correctional Centre

Belmont Correctional Centre

The Belmont Correctional Centre is a community correctional centre providing community-based work and educational pre-release programs for male and female inmates.

The centre was opened in 1954, to provide an alcohol rehabilitation program. In 1971, Belmont's purpose was changed to that of a community correctional centre. Today, inmates in need of addictions services are more likely to attend treatment programs in the community, once they have qualified for release according to the terms of the Temporary Absence Program.

Those who do not yet qualify for community release may enroll in courses offered at the centre such as money management or employment skills. Staff also provide information seminars and community referral services concerning alcohol and drug abuse. Other programs address inmates convicted of impaired driving. Volunteers from People Against Impaired Driving (P.A.I.D.) introduce those convicted of alcohol-related driving offences to citizens who have lost a family member in an accident which involved an impaired driver.

Security and supervision systems at Belmont rely primarily on staff observation and direct involvement with inmates. Conventional security hardware is at a minimum. Inmates are carefully screened and classified prior to acceptance and admission is restricted to those with minimum security status.

Approximately 75 per cent of the inmates admitted to the Belmont Correctional Centre have been transferred from the Edmonton Remand Centre. Only those who have received sentences of six months or less are considered for direct admission following sentencing. Inmates who are serving sentences longer than six months may be admitted to Belmont once they are eligible to participate in community release programs. The majority of inmates at the centre participate in community release programs.

Upon admission, all inmates attend an orientation and assessment program designed to acquaint them with available program and community resources, and to identify their program needs and long-term goals. Following this, they may attend courses at the centre. Inmates not yet eligible for the Temporary Absence Program may find employment either on a special project crew which performs work in the community, or in the centre's kitchen, library or stores. Others may work on the centre's grounds or on recreation facilities maintenance crews.

The centre's community work program provides service to local citizens and neighbouring communities. Crews work on a variety of projects such as snow removal and yard maintenance for senior citizens. The goal of the community work program is to provide inmates with useful work and a sense of civic responsibility.

Co-correctional programs were introduced at the centre in the late 1970s. The mix of male and female inmates has resulted in a more conventional environment, and in productive exchanges of experience and opinion during group and work programs.

The centre sponsors an active volunteer program involving both agency and community volunteers. Alcoholics Anonymous, the Elizabeth Fry Society and various religious groups regularly attend the centre. Volunteers supervise group outings, assist with casework and help deliver recreational programs.

STATISTICS

Belmont Correctional Centre

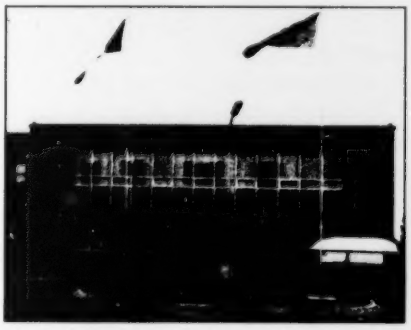
Opened: 1954
Classification: Community correctional centre
Staff 133
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male	128
Female	17
Total	145

*Based on 1984-85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.

An R.C.M.P. Constable conducts a seminar on drunk driving.



The Belmont Correctional Centre

Calgary Remand Centre

Located in Calgary's downtown core, the Calgary Remand Centre was opened in 1974, as a part of a criminal justice complex which includes a central police station and the Provincial Courts.

The centre is a modern eight story facility which accommodates both male and female prisoners. Those held at the centre may include persons in detention prior to initial court appearance, remanded prisoners awaiting trial or sentencing, those whose sentence is under appeal, federal parole violators and other persons detained by immigration authorities.

Most of the centre's population are persons detained by the Calgary City Police. Once they have been identified and formally charged at the central police station, which is part of the remand centre complex, they are escorted to the Calgary Remand Centre's detention area. Upon admission all prisoners receive a cursory medical examination to identify communicable disease and to establish a medical history. Each prisoner then receives a classification interview to determine suitable placement within the centre.

Prisoners committed by the courts are transferred directly to the centre's remand area. Although the centre's security level is maximum, internal classification provides placement alternatives. Accordingly, the remand area accommodates males in a variety of settings which range from dormitories to individual cells. Remanded females, and those in detention, are held separately in a unit adjacent to the male detention area.

Once their court date arrives, remanded prisoners are escorted by correctional officers to holding areas adjacent to provincial courtrooms. As the Provincial Court is located within the same structure as the remand centre, prisoners may be transferred between the remand setting and the courtroom without leaving internal security areas. Prisoners required to appear at the Court of Queen's Bench are escorted out of the centre.

While at the Calgary Remand Centre, prisoners have access to a variety of programs and services. Some may enroll in educational courses under the supervision of teaching staff provided by the Alberta Vocational College. Special remedial assistance is provided in the subjects of Math and English. A variety of correspondence courses are also available. Recreation programs consist of physical activities such as sports and weightlifting, available in the exercise area. Library services and a hobby program are also provided throughout the week.

Medical services are always available. Mental health services are provided by a full time psychologist and a visiting psychiatrist. A variety of religious programs, such as chapel service, Bible courses and spiritual counselling, are made available on a continuing basis. In addition, staff from a number of service agencies such as Native Counselling Services of Alberta, Alcoholics Anonymous, the Elizabeth Fry and John Howard Societies visit the centre to offer daily programs. Many of these agencies also provide follow-up services in the community.

STATISTICS

Calgary Remand Centre

Opened: 1974
Classification: Remand centre
Staff 232
(includes operations/programs/ administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male	201
Female	20
Total	327

*Based on 1984-85 fiscal year statistics this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences

The Calgary Remand Centre

Calgary Correctional Centre

The Calgary Correctional Centre was officially opened in 1958. In recent years, the centre's original design has been adjusted to provide additional space for inmate accommodation and programs.

Most of the centre's male inmate population are initially classified according to the security rating they had been assigned while at the Calgary Remand Centre. When they arrive at the Calgary Correctional Centre, the inmates receive a formal orientation and a further comprehensive assessment, which reviews their offence, previous record, individual needs and other factors. From this interview, a case plan is developed for each inmate.

The centre operates three living units providing dormitory type accommodation and one living unit with a 'private' room setting. Other units include a cell range which accommodates protective custody and segregation inmates and another area used for inmates assigned to regular work and education programs. Minimum security inmates who are participating in day-release temporary absence programs are accommodated in a unit separate from the rest of the inmate population. Community release and counselling staff at the centre administer the release of inmates to temporary absence programs to allow them the completion of their sentences in the community.

A specialized unit accommodates inmates with mental health problems. The unit's program is based on the therapeutic community model and operates under the supervision of the centre's psychologist. The unit is staffed by specially selected correctional officers, caseworkers and a registered psychiatric nurse. A contracted psychiatrist provides consultation, on a part-time basis, along with other professionals from the Calgary General Hospital.

An educational consortium of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, the Mount Royal Community College, the Alberta Vocational Centre and the Calgary Public Board of Education, provides educational upgrading programs ranging from the elementary grades to high school graduation. Vocational skills courses are sponsored by Advanced Education and Manpower and include welding, carpentry, small engine and appliance maintenance and building maintenance. Inmates may also work on a large vegetable garden which provides fresh produce for use in the centre's kitchen.

A staff counsellor provides an addictions information series and provides inmates with a link to community resources. Chaplains from the Salvation Army and the Roman Catholic Church visit the centre daily. Recreational programs include physical activities such as basektball, floor hockey, volleyball and weight training in the centre's gymnasium. Library services, arts and crafts and hobby programs are also available.

Several community agencies provide inmates with counselling, program and release support. A Native counsellor is available to assist in the delivery of the Native Brotherhood program. Various religious groups provide music, discussion group and Bible study programs. The Foothills Chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous meets at the centre three times a week. The Seventh Step Society sponsors a self-help therapy group at the centre and assists inmates on release.

STATISTICS

Calgary Correctional Centre

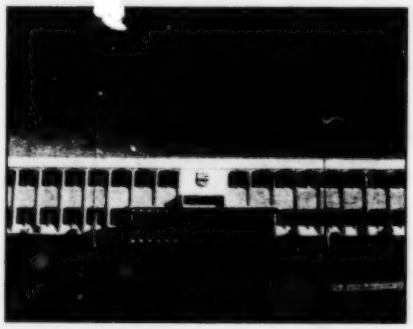
Opened: 1958
Classification: Multi-purpose correctional centre
Staff 209
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male 312

*Based on 1984/85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.

Library services are available to inmates at the Calgary Correctional Centre



The Calgary Correctional Centre

Lethbridge Correctional Centre

The Lethbridge Correctional Centre is a multi-purpose facility which accommodates both male and female remanded and sentenced inmates at all security levels. The centre's modern design offers a variety of placement alternatives which encourage direct association between staff and inmates.

Academic and vocational programs are provided by a consortium of the county of Lethbridge School District, the Lethbridge Community College and the University of Lethbridge. Programs are in operation throughout the year and are co-correctional, offering equal opportunity to male and female inmates.

Academic and vocational programs are provided by a consortium of the County of Lethbridge School District, the Lethbridge Community College and the University of Lethbridge. Programs are in operation throughout the year and are co-correctional, offering equal opportunity to male and female inmates.

Academic opportunities include educational upgrading leading to high school completion. Many inmates take advantage of the school program to prepare to write the General Education Development (G.E.D.) exam. Other programs address subjects such as life-skills, stress management, financial management and job search skills.

The centre's vocational program provides both theoretical and practical training in pre-apprenticeship courses which include carpentry, motor mechanics, masonry, drafting and small appliance repair. All courses are offered in a modular format to allow inmates to join programs at any stage and to maximize the variety of subjects offered.

Many other programs are offered as well. Alcoholics Anonymous meetings are held at the centre three times weekly. Inmates also have access to the services of a full-time psychologist who works on a one-to-one basis and occasionally conducts group sessions. A contracted psychiatrist visits the centre once a week. Two full-time chaplains are available for spiritual counselling and assistance. They also sponsor a weekly fellowship supper meeting for sentenced inmates, as well as occasional full-day retreat programs.

A full-time Native Liaison Officer assists inmates by providing referrals to Native resource agencies in the community. Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood meetings are held regularly, often featuring guest speakers and special events.

The centre's recreational areas include a large gymnasium, a weight training room, a hobby room and security controlled exercise yards. A sports field located outside the security perimeter is available for use by minimum security inmates.

Some minimum security inmates participate in the community work program. The program includes activities such as firewood collection for non-profit groups who sell the wood to support community programs. Other inmates may work on a large vegetable farm which provides fresh produce for use in the centre's kitchen.

Community volunteers provide a variety of other services. Of particular note is the Medicine Hat Group which consists of concerned citizens who make contact with inmates prior to release to assist them with release planning. The John Howard Society sponsors a weekly self-help group which also prepares inmates for release. Other volunteers assist with casework and general service delivery.

STATISTICS

Lethbridge Correctional Centre

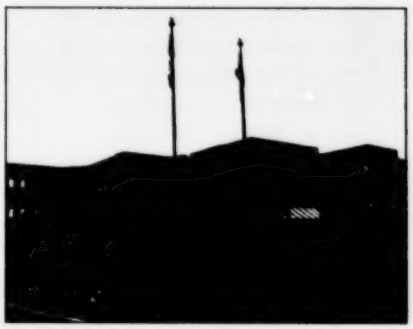
Opened: 1983
Classification: Multi-purpose correctional centre
Staff 164
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male	166
Female	10
Total	176

*Based on 1984-85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.

The centre's vocational program provides practical training in motor mechanics.



The Lethbridge Correctional Centre

Lakeside Correctional Centre

The Lakeside Correctional Centre is a 50-bed day-release centre which opened in 1979. In 1983, the centre became co-correctional, accommodating female inmates.

Located on the grounds of the Lethbridge Correctional Centre, Lakeside operates its program from five houses (originally built as staff accommodation) and one residential trailer unit (added to the site in recent years). The centre's administrative area is located in an annex to the original Lethbridge Correctional Centre.

Inmates from the Lethbridge Correctional Centre may be transferred to Lakeside as they approach the expiration of their sentence. Those who do not qualify for the Temporary Absence Program, which allows participation in employment or education programs in the community, may find employment in the centre's community work program. The program provides an interim step to temporary absence or full release, by conditioning the inmates to regular working hours and required work habits. Some inmates participate in community work as a means of fulfilling Fine Option Program requirements.

At the Lakeside Correctional Centre, living unit officers assume both security and program responsibilities. They work with inmates to establish pre-release plans and provide services which are the responsibility of caseworkers in larger centres. Programs emphasize the referral of inmates on the Temporary Absence Program to addictions treatment courses and other community resources.

STATISTICS

Lakeside Correctional Centre

Opened: 1979
Classification: Community correctional centre
Staff 11
(includes operations/programs/administration)

Average Daily Population*

Male	18
Female	2
Total	20

*Based on 1984/85 fiscal year statistics, this figure excludes inmates at minimum security camps, on full release temporary absence programs, in hospital, out to Court, in transit or serving intermittent sentences.

Minimum Security Camps

Alberta Correctional Services operates minimum security camps which function as satellite operations of 'parent' correctional centres. The camps provide selected inmates with opportunities to live in a non-traditional correctional setting, in which personal growth and the development of responsible attitudes and work habits are encouraged through teamwork with correctional staff and other inmates.

Camp programs are oriented toward physical activities with emphasis on achievement. The inmates involved are assessed on a daily basis for both the quantity of work performed and their attitude. They become accustomed to working regular hours and learn proper and safe work habits.

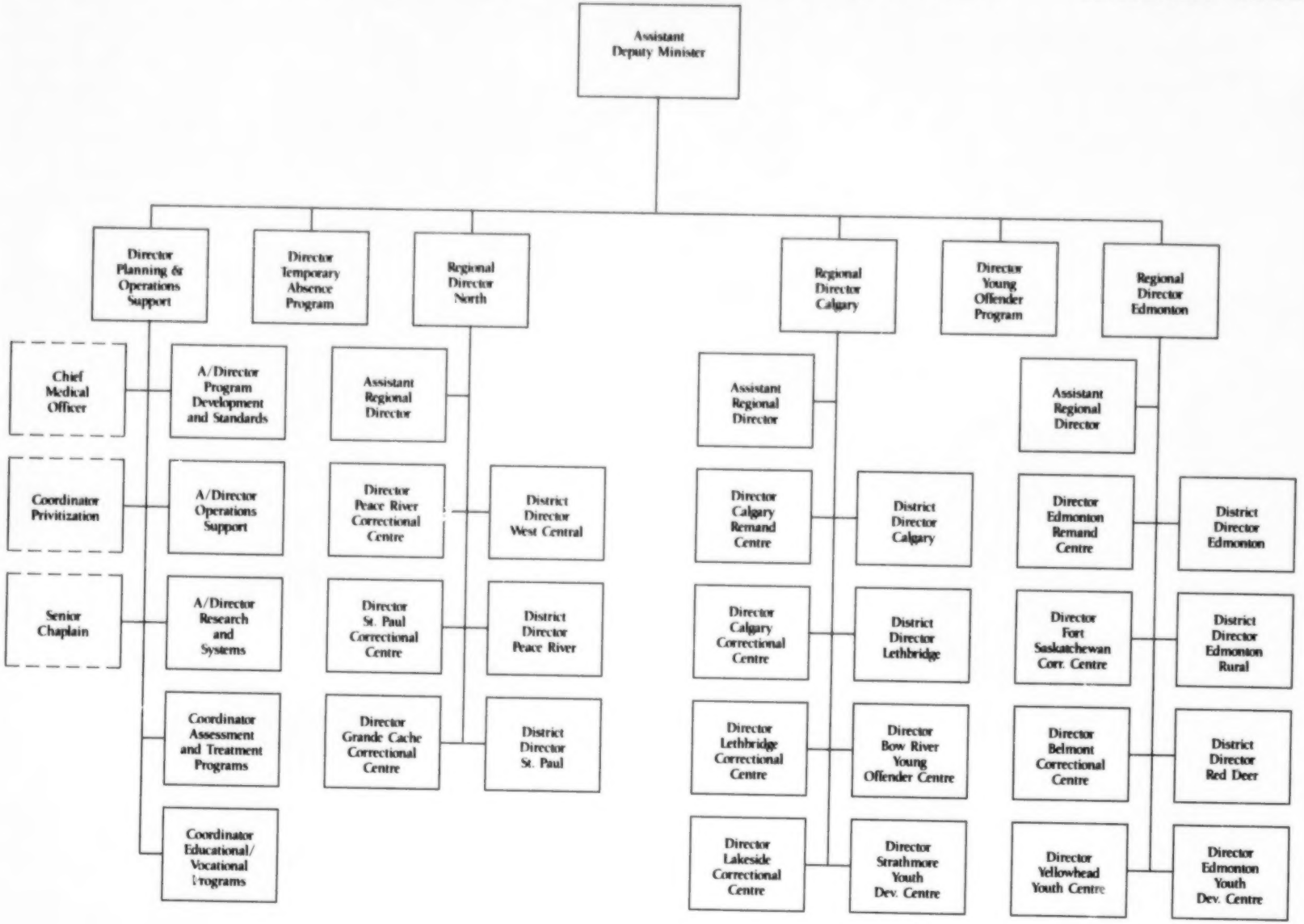
While at camp, inmates participate in work projects under the direction of government departments and agencies. These projects may involve landscape maintenance, clearing brush or maintaining provincial campsites by conducting repairs and supplying firewood. Minimum security camp inmates also build picnic tables for public camp sites, collect tree cones for reforestation projects, maintain ranger stations and clear power lines.

Inmates at minimum security camps may also participate in the community work program, performing services for local communities. Some of the community work projects in which they become involved centre around community recreation facilities. Inmates at camps have constructed playgrounds, baseball diamonds and ski trails. Most communities then allow the inmates to use these facilities. This provides an additional source of recreational activity for camp residents and involves private citizens in furthering the aims of the correctional process.

Two minimum security camps are operated and staffed by Native Counselling Services of Alberta. These camps provide opportunities for selected inmates to complete sentences in a Native cultural environment.

Minimum Security Camps, like this one near Pincher Creek, provide selected inmates with opportunities to live in a non-traditional correctional setting.

ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ORGANIZATIONAL CHART JANUARY 1986



ADDRESSES AND LOCATIONS

Adult Correctional Centres

EDMONTON REMAND CENTRE
9660 - 104th Avenue
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5H 4B5
Telephone: 427-1600

FORT SASKATCHEWAN CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
9930 - 101 Street
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Alberta
T0B 1P0
Telephone: 992-2222

PEACE RIVER CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
P.O. Box 400-90
PEACE RIVER, Alberta
T0H 2X0
Telephone: 624-5480

GRANDE CACHE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
P.O. Box 4000
GRANDE CACHE, Alberta
T0E 0V0
Telephone: 827-4200

ST. PAUL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
P.O. Box 2740
ST. PAUL, Alberta
T0A 3A0
Telephone: 645-5456

BELMONT CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
P.O. Box 6057, Station C.
EDMONTON, Alberta
T5B 4K5
Telephone: 478-8881

CALGARY REMAND CENTRE
333 - 6th Avenue, S.W.
CALGARY, Alberta
T2G 4V1
Telephone: 297-3300

CALGARY CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
P.O. Box 3250, Station "B"
CALGARY, Alberta
T2M 4L9
Telephone: 239-0010

LETHBRIDGE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
P.O. Box 3001
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta
T1J 3Z3
Telephone: 329-9414

LAKESIDE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE
P.O. Box 490
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta
T1J 3Z3
Telephone: 320-1590

Adult Minimum Security Camps

ALSIKE CENTRE
c/o General Delivery
ALSIKE, Alberta
T0C 0C0
Telephone: 848-2871
Normal Capacity: 22 Males
Sponsor: Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre

BEAVER LAKE
P.O. Box 1298
LAC LA BICHE, Alberta
T0A 2C0
Telephone: 623-2262
Normal Capacity: 20 Males
Sponsor: St. Paul Correctional Centre
Operated By: Native Counselling Services of Alberta

FOOTNER LAKE
P.O. Bag 900
HIGH LEVEL, Alberta
T0H 1Z0
Telephone: 926-3023
Normal Capacity: 20 Males
Sponsor: Peace River Correctional Centre

FORT MCMURRAY
P.O. Box 5628
FORT MCMURRAY, Alberta
T9H 3G5
Telephone: 791-3776
Normal Capacity: 30 Males
Sponsor: St. Paul Correctional Centre

KANANASKIS
c/o Calgary Correctional Centre
P.O. Box 3250, Station B
CALGARY, Alberta
T2M 4L9
Telephone: 591-7000
Normal Capacity: 16 Males
Sponsor: Calgary Correctional Centre

MEDICINE LODGE
P.O. Box 2025
EDSON, Alberta
T0E 0P0
Telephone: 397-3766
Normal Capacity: 24 Males
Sponsor: Grande Cache Correctional Centre

NORDEGG
c/o General Delivery
NORDEGG, Alberta
T0M 2H0
Telephone: 721-3777
Normal Capacity: 30 Males
Sponsor: Calgary Correctional Centre

TEES
c/o General Delivery
TEES, Alberta
T0C 2N0
Telephone: 784-3993
Normal Capacity: 12 Males
Sponsor: Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre

WESTCASTLE
P.O. Box 2349
PINCHER CREEK, Alberta
T0K 1W0
Telephone: 627-3727
Normal Capacity: 14 Males
Sponsor: Lethbridge Correctional Centre
Operated By: Native Counselling Services of Alberta

Footner Lake
Minimum Security Camp
Fort McMurray
Minimum Security Camp
Peace River
Correctional Centre
Beaver Lake
Minimum Security Camp
St. Paul
Correctional Centre
Fort Saskatchewan
Correctional Centre
Edmonton Remand Centre
Belmont Correctional Centre
Grande Cache
Correctional Centre
Medicine Lodge
Minimum Security Camp
Alsike
Minimum Security Camp
Tees Minimum Security Camp
Calgary Correctional Centre
Calgary Remand Centre
Kananaskis
Minimum Security Camp
Lethbridge
Correctional Centre
Lakeside
Correctional Centre
Westcastle
Minimum Security Camp

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The following publications provide more detail concerning adult correctional programs. They are available by writing to the address on the inside front cover of this booklet:

Programs

- Alberta Correctional Services—Purposes and Goals
- Alberta Adult Community Corrections Programs
- The Temporary Absence Program
- The Fine Option Program
- Community Service Orders
- I'm a Volunteer in Corrections...

Facilities

- Edmonton Remand Centre
- Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre
- Peace River Correctional Centre
- Grande Cache Correctional Centre
- St. Paul Correctional Centre
- Belmont Correctional Centre
- Calgary Remand Centre
- Calgary Correctional Centre
- Lethbridge Correctional Centre
- Lakeside Correctional Centre

Alberta Correctional Services is also responsible for the custody, treatment and training of young offenders who have received dispositions involving periods of custody, and the supervision of young offenders participating in community programs. Enquiries concerning programs and facilities for young offenders may be directed to the above address.